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[redacted]

1. The First Infantry Division of the Czechoslovakian Army is located in Ceske Budejovice. The attached Soviet adviser is Colonel (fnu) Stanetov. The divisional course for signal personnel is located in Kasarny 28 Brna Barracks, formerly a theological seminary, in Senesna Street.

2. The First Infantry Regiment is stationed in Cesky Krumlov. [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] Major (fnu) Uhelka is the commanding officer; he is about 40 years old, pudgy and is a career officer held over from the pre-Communist Czech Army. Dr. (fnu) Vydra, formerly attached to the Strakonice hospital, is the regimental surgeon.

3. A course for border guards is given in the Ruze Hotel in Cesky Krumlov.

4. The First Anti-Tank Battalion (Divisional) is at Cesky Krumlov [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] The unit contains about 200 men, considerably under wartime strength. The fourth battery is a skeleton force. Captain (fnu) Barsak is the commanding officer; he is about 45 years old, a member of the Czech Army abroad during the war who fought with the Near East (Zobruk) Battalion. He is reported to be friendly with his men. Barsak replaced Captain (fnu) Tomasek in April 1952; Tomasek, about 26 years old, a Communist and married, was transferred to Ceske Budejovice. The battalion political officer (IVO) is First Lieutenant (fnu) Lemen; his assistant is Lieutenant (fnu) Stano. Senior Captain (fnu) Dvorak, from Plzen, is the battalion quartermaster; Captain (fnu) Pavel is his assistant. First Lieutenant (fnu) Porochranec is the transport officer.

5. Commanding officer of the second battery is Lieutenant Miri Jaudik from Plzen. Senior Lieutenant (fnu) Voudrasek, 25 years old, is the political officer. The battery contains two troops, each commanded by a sergeant; each troop contains three sections. As of January 1952, the equipment was four 76 millimeter anti-tank guns of Soviet make, and MK 98 Mauser rifles. Transportation is provided by Czechish Tatra trucks and some American-made jeeps.

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6. In February 1952, all Czechoslovakian artillery units were supposed to turn in their rifles for sub-machine guns. The political officers told soldiers several times that weapons used in training would be replaced by more modern ones in case of war.

7. The First Anti-Tank Battalion moved to Policnice on the Cesky Krumlov-Volary railroad for field firing exercises in May 1952.

8. In November 1951, the battalion received about 120 recruits. About 30 of these, mostly party-members, were selected for reserve officers schools; they were sent to the artillery school at Benesov, the quartermaster school at Turciansky Sv. Martin, and the ordnance school at Brno. Drivers were sent to the army driving school in Mihlava; signal personnel attended a divisional signal course in Ceske Budejovice.

9. Soldiers sign a warning about security monthly. Counter intelligence agents ride trains trying to provoke troops into conversation about their units. Even discussions about rations are considered a security violation.

10. The battalion experimented with a new method of daily food distribution which allegedly followed that used by the Soviet Army. Breakfast was served at 0700, lunch at 1600, dinner at 2100 hours.

11. Army propagandists talked openly about the coming war which, they said, was necessary to smash world capitalism.

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